

# REPORT

## NATIVE PAPERS

ON

FOR THE

Week ending the 14th June 1890.

## CONTENTS:

	Page.		Page.
<b>I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.</b>			
Nil.		The goods godown in the Sealdah Railway Station ... 551	
<b>II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.</b>		The clerk of the Hanserkandi Steamer Station on the Goalundo-Narayangunge line ... ib.	
<b>(a)—Police—</b>		<b>(h)—General—</b>	
The Punjab Government on the Umritsur police case ... 543		The monsoon charges of village postmen... 552	
Police reform in India ... 544		Fees on applications for employment in the public service ... ib.	
The police at Warkilka Bazar ... ib.		The income-tax on the interest of Government securities ... ib.	
The Umritsur police case ... ib.		The transfer of Char Maricha Dear from the jurisdiction of the Rajshahye district to that of the Nuddea district ... ib.	
The Punjab Government in the Umritsur case ... 545		The Sub-Deputy Collector in charge of the Haridaspore sub-division of the Furridpore district ... ib.	
Incendiarism in Kalyanchak in the Ampta sub-division of the Howrah district ... ib.		The Sylhet graduates' petition to the Assam Government ... ib.	
The police despatch ... ib.			
The Chartered Bank Fraud Case ... 546		<b>III.—LEGISLATIVE.</b>	
<b>(b)—Working of the Courts—</b>		The elective system in the Legislative Councils ... 553	
The Court of Small Causes in Calcutta ... ib.		Mr. Cotton as Member of the Bengal Legislative Council ... ib.	
A Hakim of Rampore-Beauleah, in the district of Rajshahye ... 547		The Legislative Councils of India ... ib.	
A Court in Rampore-Beauleah, in the district of Rajshahye ... ib.		<b>IV.—NATIVE STATES.</b>	
Mr. Tweedie, Judge of Patna ... ib.		Nil.	
The Goalundo Courts ... ib.		<b>V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.</b>	
<b>(c)—Jails—</b>		Nil.	
Nil.		<b>VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	
<b>(d)—Education—</b>		The rumoured abdication of her throne by Her Majesty ... 554	
The Principal of the Rajshahye College ... 548		Scarcity of water in the Culna sub-division of the Burdwan district ... ib.	
Application of the inter-school rules to Pathshalas ... ib.		Sir John Gorst as Governor of Madras ... ib.	
Un-Hindu text-books ... ib.		Persecution of the Congress by a Local Government ... ib.	
The Deputy Inspector of School, Julpigoree district ... ib.		The indigo disputes of Jessore ... ib.	
The Central Text-Book Committee ... ib.		"Even the small have power" ... 555	
School-boy morality ... 549		Government and the Jessore ryots ... ib.	
Mr. R. C. Dutt's History of India ... ib.		Government and the Jessore ryots ... 556	
The Tagore Law Lectures ... ib.		The Durga Puja holidays ... ib.	
<b>(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—</b>		The Hindus and Mahomedans of Patna ... ib.	
The cattle pounds ... 550		<b>URIA PAPERS.</b>	
A municipality at Bagnapara in the Culna sub-division of the Burdwan district ... ib.		Influenza in Balasore ... ib.	
District Boards ... ib.		Submission of applications by candidates for employment on stamped paper ... ib.	
A leprosy shop-keeper in Calcutta ... 551		The Indian Councils Bill ... ib.	
Inspection of food articles by the Calcutta Municipality ... ib.		The Indian Councils Bill ... ib.	
<b>(f)—Questions affecting the land—</b>		Highway robbery between Telingapentha and Pipli in Cuttack-Pooree road ... 557	
Payment of rent by postal money-order ... ib.		<b>ASSAM PAPERS.</b>	
<b>(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation—</b>		Employment of a non-Assamese in the public service in Assam ... ib.	
Supply of water to passengers on the Diamond Harbour line ... ib.		The Assam schools at the last Entrance Examination ... ib.	



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Ahammadi" ... ..	Tangail, Mymensingh	450	28th May 1890.
2	"Ave Maria" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
3	"Divakar" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
4	"Kasipore Nibasi" ... ..	Kasipore, Burrisal	30	
5	"Purva Bangabasi" ... ..	Noakholiy	.....	
6	"Uluberia Darpan" ... ..	Uluberia	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
7	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Calcutta	102	2nd June 1890.
8	"Bangabasi" ... ..	Ditto	20,000	7th ditto.
9	"Bangala Exchange Gazette" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
10	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ... ..	Burdwan	302	3rd ditto.
11	"Chandra Vilash" ... ..	Berhampore	250	
12	"Charuvarta" ... ..	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	2nd ditto.
13	"Chattal Gazette" ... ..	Chittagong	800	
14	"Dacca Prakash" ... ..	Dacca	1,200	8th ditto.
15	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly	885	6th ditto.
16	"Faridpur Hitaishini" ... ..	Faridpur	.....	
17	"Grambasi" ... ..	Uluberia	800	9th ditto.
18	"Gaurab" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
19	"Hindu Ranjika" ... ..	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	300	4th ditto.
20	"Pratikar" ... ..	Berhampore	600	6th ditto.
21	"Rungpore Dik Prakash" ... ..	Kakinia, Rungpore	205	
22	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta	500	4th ditto.
23	"Samaya" ... ..	Ditto	3,806	6th ditto.
24	"Sanjivani" ... ..	Ditto	4,000	7th ditto.
25	"Sansodhini" ... ..	Chittagong	800	
26	"Sakti" ... ..	Dacca	.....	3rd ditto.
27	"Sarawat Patra" ... ..	Ditto	300	
28	"Som Prakash" ... ..	Calcutta	1,000	9th ditto.
29	"Srimanta Saudagar" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
30	"Sudhakar" ... ..	Ditto	2,580	6th ditto.
31	"Sulabh Samvad" ... ..	Ditto	.....	7th ditto.
32	"Surabhi o Pataka" ... ..	Chandernagore	700	6th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
33	"Dainik o Samachar Chandrika" ... ..	Calcutta	1,500	9th to 11th June 1890.
34	"Samvad Prabhakar" ... ..	Ditto	800	5th and 7th to 12th June 1890.
35	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya" ... ..	Ditto	300	6th to 12th ditto.
36	"Banga Vidyá Prakashika" ... ..	Ditto	500	28th May & 2nd to 7th June 1890.
<b>ENGLISH AND BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
37	"Dacca Gazette" ... ..	Dacca	.....	9th June 1890.
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
38	"Darjeeling Mission ke Masik Samachar Patrika." ... ..	Darjeeling	20	
39	"Kshatriya Patrika" ... ..	Patna	200	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
40	"Aryavarta" ... ..	Calcutta	1,500	7th ditto
41	"Behar Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore	.....	3rd ditto.
42	"Bharat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta	1,653	5th ditto.
43	"Sar Sudhanidhi" ... ..	Ditto	500	
44	"Uchit Bakti" ... ..	Ditto	4,500	
<b>PERSIAN.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	"Jam-Jahan-numa" ... ..	Calcutta	250	



No.	Names of newspapers.			Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
URDU.						
Weekly.						
46	"Aftal Alum Arrah "	...	...	Arrah	300	4th June 1890.
47	"Anis "	...	...	Patna	.....	
48	"Gauhur "	...	...	Calcutta	196	
49	"Al Punch "	...	...	Bankipore	.....	
50	"Urdu Guide Darussaltanat "	...	...	Calcutta	340	
51	"Raisul-Akhbari-Moorshidabad "	...	...	Murshidabad	.....	
URIYA.						
Monthly.						
52	"Asha "	...	...	Cuttack	.....	24th May 1890.
53	"Taraka and Subhavartá "	...	...	Ditto	.....	
54	"Pradíp "	...	...	Ditto	.....	
55	"Samyabadi "	...	...	Ditto	.....	
Weekly.						
56	"Dipaka "	...	...	Cuttack	.....	24th May 1890.
57	"Utkal Dípiká "	...	...	Ditto	444	24th ditto.
58	"Samvad Váhika "	...	...	Balasore	205	22nd ditto.
59	"Urya and Navasamvád "	...	...	Ditto	600	21st ditto.
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.						
BENGALI.						
Fortnightly.						
60	"Silchar "	...	...	Silchar	500	
Weekly.						
61	"Paridarshak "	...	...	Sylhet	450	2nd June 1890.







## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

THE *Sahachar*, of the 4th June, thus criticises the resolution of the Punjab Government on the Umritsur police case :—

SAHACHAR,  
June 4th, 1890.

- (1) The Punjab Government has only mildly rebuked the officer concerned. It says that though Mr. Warburton has done an improper thing, still his offence is not so grave as it is represented to be, and that having regard to his past services his case does not call for a severer punishment than a rebuke. And the public ought not to be dissatisfied with this, because nothing better or more satisfactory can be expected in the present state of things.
- (2) The resolution states that the exposure of the conduct of the police in the columns of the *Tribune* will have the effect of making the commission of oppression by officers like the present impossible. This is not a right view of the matter. For whether oppression shall cease or not, will depend not so much on the criticisms of the native press as on the adequacy of the punishment which Government metes out to its guilty officials. The writer is not astonished at the Punjab Government's charging the *Tribune* with exaggeration. He knows very well that the rulers of this country are always unwilling to believe the statements of the native press. But he thanks the Punjab Government for its admission that by its exposure of the conduct of the police, the *Tribune* has done a service to the public.
- (3) Mr. Warburton will be simply rebuked, but the native officers under him, who are implicated in the case, will be visited with severe departmental punishment. This is the old story and nothing else. Whenever the native officer does any improper act by order of his European superior, the latter escapes with a rebuke and the former is severely dealt with.
- (4) The writer cannot accept as correct the statement made in the resolution in regard to Baladev Das Dayalu and Vedkumari. It is said of the former that he could have saved himself from the oppression of the police. But how? If he had resisted the police in examining his body he would have been sent to jail for having obstructed a public servant in the execution of his duty. Does not the Lieutenant-Governor, again, see the significance of the fact that the case brought by Baladev against the police was compromised? Of Vedkumari it is said that she was examined by a woman in the presence of her father. This is a statement which will be ridiculed by every Indian. An Indian girl of 18 will never consent to be undressed in the presence of her father, and no Indian father can be present at the examination of the person of his grown-up girl. The statement in the police diary that Vedkumari has a mole on her breast shows what the nature of her examination was. If her examination was made, as is stated in the resolution, with the consent of her father, why did her father turn her out of his house after the examination? It is true that the girl was once convicted of theft, and it may be that her



character was also bad. But there is no question that since her return from jail she was living a chaste life. And are they not infernal scoundrels through whose fault she has been again compelled to tread the path of sin? And does not the man deserve severe punishment whose circular has brought about all this mischief? Reference is here made by way of contrast to a case which occurred last year in England, and in which the sending up of a seamstress by a police constable threw all England into convulsions. In India people often die of diseased spleen, muskets in the hands of European soldiers suddenly go off, and villagers make the first attack upon Europeans, and Europeans next shoot villagers. But the women of India surely deserve to be treated with some consideration.

Having regard to the fact that the police often use threats for the purpose of stifling enquiry into their own conduct, the enquiry in Vedkumari's affair ought to have been made in the presence of the Editor of the *Tribune*.

It is rumoured that an enquiry will be instituted into the question of Mr. Warburton's debts. If so, the enquiry should be conducted publicly.

SAMAYA,  
June 6th, 1890.

2. The *Samaya*, of the 6th June, says that increased expenditure in the Police Department, as well as other measures of reform adopted by Government

with the view of increasing the efficiency of the police, have failed to produce the desired effect. This is clear from the increase of crime all over India. The in-efficiency of the superior officers of the Police Department is greatly responsible for this state of things. These superior officers are foreigners, who are imperfectly acquainted with the condition of the country, and who have secured their posts through the influence of their patrons. In England no one is appointed to the post of District Superintendent of Police who has not served in the Police Department at least for 15 years. This is a very good rule, and should be adopted by the Government of this country. Government should bear in mind that the police in England is so efficient, simply because in making appointments to it much stress and importance is laid on the qualifications of the candidates for employment as police officers.

SURABHI-O-PATAKA,  
June 6th, 1890.

3. The *Surabhi-o-Patáká*, of the 6th June, says that while a Sannyasi named Alaram was engaged at Wakilka

The police at Wakilka Bazar.

Bazar in procuring signatures to a paper praying for the introduction of the elective principle into the Indian Legislative Councils, a Mahomedan snatched the paper from his hand. The police was present on the spot, but did not show any inclination to interfere; and when some gentlemen brought the matter to its notice they were treated by it with discourtesy. What is the good of having policemen if they are thus to connive at breaches of the peace?

SURABHI-O-PATAKA.

The Umritsur police case.

4. The same paper thus comments on the Umritsur police case:—

Considering that the oppressions of the police in this case were committed in the most public and shameless manner, the incident would have led to bloodshed and rebellion if their ancient blood had now been running in the veins of the Punjabis. Vedkumari has been outcasted and turned out of her father's house in consequence of the degradation to which she has now been subjected by the police. And who is to be held responsible for darkening in this way the remaining years of her life? For this gross oppression by the police the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has simply ordered Mr. Warburton to be severely reprimanded and characterised the conduct of the District Magistrate as "not altogether creditable." But, considering the gravity of the offence committed by the police in this case,



the punishment which has been awarded to the guilty officers must be considered to be extremely inadequate. Severe reprimand will not do in such a case, and the writer is sure that Mr. Warburton will be soon found enforcing some other illegal order. But the *Tribune* has not yet done with him, and has brought forward the question of his indebtedness. Government is enquiring into this question, and the public are waiting for the result of the enquiry.

Considering, however, that in this country there is one law for the Europeans and another for the natives, and that the former can kill the latter with impunity, even the reprimand which has been given to Mr. Warburton must be considered an adequate punishment for his offence. And considering how other Local Governments act on such occasions, the Government of the Punjab must be admitted to have displayed extraordinary moral courage in this case, and people should therefore feel grateful to that Government. It is to be feared, however, that for this display of independence the Government of the Punjab will incur the displeasure of the *Civil and Military Gazette* and other Anglo-Indian papers.

5. Referring to the Punjab Government's stricture on the *Tribune*

The Punjab Government in the newspaper that the exposure made by it was of an exaggerated description, the *Bangabási*,  
Umritsur case.

BANGABASI  
June th, 1890.

of the 7th June, asks—in what respect was the account of police oppression given by the *Tribune* an exaggerated one? Was it that no woman was either wholly or partially made naked by the police, and the *Tribune* yet attributed such conduct to it? The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab ought to have clearly explained wherein the *Tribune's* exaggeration lay. His Honour has in his resolution attempted to please everybody; but he has, in point of fact, pleased nobody.

6. The same paper has learnt that the people of Kalyanchak, in the

Incendiarism in Kalyanchak in the  
Ampta sub-division of the Howrah  
district.

Ampta sub-division of the Howrah district, are living in constant dread of incendiarism. The incendiaries cannot be traced. Affairs will

not mend unless the police keep a sharp look out, and the authorities too, it is hoped, will direct their attention to the matter.

BANGABASI.

7. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 9th June, thus criticises the recent despatch of the Government of India on the subject of police reform:—

The Police Despatch.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
June 9th, 1890.

- (1) The proposal made in the despatch of rewarding the services of able inspectors of police with Deputy Magistrateships will, if given effect to, attract able and educated men of good families to the police service and thereby lead to its gradual reform. All the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal have been anxious to overhaul the police administration, and have asked the Supreme Government to help them with money for the purpose. It is not possible to attempt anything in this direction with the Provincial revenue alone, and it is yet to be seen what measures the Supreme Government will adopt to give effect to its proposals.
- (2) The Governor-General in Council thinks that the salaries of Assistant District Superintendents of Police should be increased. But in Bengal the number of officers of this class may with advantage be reduced, and the saving thus effected utilised in increasing the number of first class inspectors. Provision should also be made for promoting able Inspectors to the District Superintendentships.
- (3) It is stated in the despatch that of the cases which are sent up by the police, 70 per cent. result in acquittal, and that 90 per cent. of the cases of theft and dacoity remain



undetected. This is due solely to the inability of the police to detect the real culprits and to the practice consequently resorted to by them of bolstering up their cases with false evidence.

- (4) According to the Governor-General in Council, the absence of a close connection between the police and the village chowkidars is the reason why the former cannot often manage cases properly, but the writer is not inclined to take this view, and is for throwing the blame attaching to mismanagement of cases entirely on the police. The oppressive conduct of the police often makes people extremely unwilling to give information of crime, and this is the reason why so large a percentage of crime remains undetected.
- (5) The employment of illiterate and ill-paid subordinates to detect crime is the reason why real culprits often elude detection.
- (6) The writer agrees with the Government of India that there should be no centralization of power in the hands of an Imperial Police Department. The duty of keeping watch and ward in the different provinces of India should be left in the hands of their respective Governments. The Supreme Government now interferes too much in the affairs of the Provincial Governments, and there is no use enlarging the sphere of its interference.
- (7) The Governor-General in Council is opposed to the passing of small terms of imprisonment on habitual budmashes and is for getting them always tried by the Sessions Courts. The writer admits the evils which result from the infliction of light sentences for grave offences; but he is unwilling to see criminals sentenced to transportation for life for committing petty thefts. Good results can be secured by decreasing rather than by increasing the rigours of the Penal Code. The jail has no terror for habitual and hardened offenders, and it will, therefore, be useless to inflict heavy punishment on them. It is owing to the police that innocent men are often convicted and sent to jail, where, through association with criminals, they are converted into hardened budmashes. Check this, and there will be no hardened criminals. Hard punishment will not check hardened criminals.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
June 9th, 1890.

8. The same paper refers to the Chartered Bank Fraud case in the Calcutta Police Court, and says that, on Wednesday last, the 4th June, the Magistrate ordered Abinash Chandra Sen to be set free on bail. Two persons immediately came to stand surety for him. One of them lives within the jurisdiction of the Colootola thana. The police instead of accepting the title-deeds of his house sent them to Mr. Farr, the Bank's attorney. This caused some delay and Abinash had to remain in *hajut* that day. This shows as if the police are acting in this case in concert with the authorities of the Chartered Bank. It is hoped that the Magistrate will keep a sharp eye upon the police and the Bank authorities and try to do justice.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

9. The *Gauhar*, of the 4th June, complains that there are at present various obstacles in the way of the people seeking justice in the Court of Small Causes in Calcutta. After the institution of a suit, for however small

GAUHAR,  
June 4th, 1890.

The Court of Small Causes in  
Calcutta.



an amount, the bailiffs will be the first to stand in the way of the suitor getting speedy justice. They will not move a step out of the court-house without a carriage, and then, on arriving at the house of the defendant or of a witness, they will not take the trouble of finding him out though he may be known to be in the neighbourhood. Then, after the service of the summons or subpoena, as the case may be, the Judge himself will go on postponing the case for a year or two. All this makes any attempt at getting justice in the above Court an almost hopeless affair. It is hoped that Sir Steuart Bayley will earn the blessings of poor suitors by remedying the evil.

A Hakim of Rampore-Beauleah,  
in the district of Rajshahye.

10. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 4th June, has the following about a Hakim in Rampore-Beauleah :—

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
June 4th, 1890.

“ You may be a representative of Her Majesty, though of the very lowest rank, but what authority have you to dismiss another man's servant? What do you mean by stopping a gentleman riding along a public street and asking him if he knew who you were? How, again, could you have the heart to send up for trial a girl of a respectable family, aged only eight years, for robbing your orchard? It is hard to characterise your conduct. You must surely be beside yourself at your unexpected elevation and good fortune.

“ Pray, do not forget yourself so far. The power that has raised you to your present lofty position may hurl you down in no time.”

11. The same paper says that a certain Court in Rampore-Beauleah sometimes sits so late as four or five o'clock in the evening, thereby causing inconvenience to—

HINDU RANJIKÁ.

A court in Rampore-Beauleah in the  
district of Rajshahye.

- (1) the amla and chaprasis,
- (2) the pleaders and muktears,
- (3) the parties,
- (4) the witnesses,
- (5) the coachmen and their animals.

It is hoped, therefore, that the Hakim will in future come to his Court in proper time.

12. The *Samaya*, of the 6th June, says that a partition suit in connection with the property left by the late Nawab Syed Lutif Ali Khan of Patna, having been filed in the Court of Mr. Tweedie, Judge of Patna, the latter tried to get himself chosen as arbitrator between the contending parties, and even put undue pressure on them for the purpose. This conduct of the Judge having been unfavourably criticised in the *Kayastha Gazette* newspaper of Bankipore, he thought of prosecuting the editor for libel. But as the opinion of the lawyers, whom he consulted in the matter, was against him he abandoned the idea. The next thing he did was to make a list of the Kayastha officials of his Court and to bring pressure on them with the object of making them admit their connection with the offending article in the *Kayastha Gazette*. It is hoped that both Sir Steuart Bayley and the High Court will take note of the illegal and arbitrary conduct of Mr. Tweedie.

SAMAYA,  
June 6th, 1890.

Mr. Tweedie, Judge of Patna.

13. The *Bangabasi*, of the 7th June, has learnt that there is no sitting accommodation for suitors, &c., in the Civil and Criminal Courts of Goalundo, and that, consequently, they suffer great inconvenience, especially in the rainy season. Surely, those, who contribute so largely to the revenue of the Courts, should not be put to such suffering by the unjustifiable parsimony of Government in a small matter of this kind.

BANGABASI,  
June 7th, 1890.

The Goalundo Courts.



## (d)—Education.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
June 4th, 1890.

14. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 4th June, says that the Rajshahye Sabha has several times attempted to have the present Principal of the Rajshahye College transferred, but without effect. The Sabha has now arranged for sending a deputation to Sir Alfred Croft with a request for the removal of the present Principal. The writer is of opinion that the college will fail to make any improvement with the present Principal at its head.

PRATIKAR,  
June 6th, 1890.

15. The *Pratikár*, of the 6th June, does not see any necessity for making the inter-school rules applicable to primary schools and pathshalas. Bad as the condition of primary education is, the application of these rules to pathshalas will make it worse.

PRATIKAR.

Application of the inter-school rules to patshalas.

16. The same paper says that the *Bangabási* newspaper's agitation has succeeded in removing Mr. R. C. Dutt's history from the list of text-books. So far so good. But what about other text-books which contain un-Hindu teaching of a more objectionable character, such as Dr. Hunter's 'History of India?'

SUDHAKAR,  
June 6th, 1890.

17. The *Sudhákár*, of the 6th June, has learnt that the Deputy Inspector of Schools, in the Julpaigoree district, is displaying great jealousy of the Mussulmans. The writer is at a loss to understand how an educated man can bring himself to behave so meanly towards his fellow-countrymen. If the report against the Deputy Inspector be correct, he should at once set about learning uprightness and liberality of mind,—qualities in which he is sadly lacking.

SANJIVANI,  
June 7th, 1890.

18. The *Sanjivani*, of the 7th June, has the following about the Central Text-Book Committee:—

The Central Text-Book Committee.

The Text-Book Committee is composed of worthless men who are avaricious of the honour conferred on them by their office, but who never take the trouble of reading the books they select for the schools. The one rule that seems to guide them in the selection of books is to include, by any means, in the list of Text-Books, works which have been written by their friends and acquaintances, and never to include in it books which have been written by strangers, or by those who are not their admirers, or by those who have any point on which they differ with them. The writer will furnish evidence of this, if Government institutes an enquiry into the matter. The rejection of Mr. R. C. Dutt's history is a case in point. Did the Committee select the book in the first instance, with their eyes closed, that they now recommend its rejection, on the ground that it contains objectionable matter? The Director of Public Instruction will act inadvisedly to reject the book simply on the recommendation of a worthless body like the Text-Book Committee. And Government, on its part, should, before taking any step in regard to Mr. R. C. Dutt's history, enquire into the mode of working of this Committee. The writer is not certain that this advice will reach the ears of Government, for the Bengali Translator, Baboo Chunder Nath Bose, through whom it is to reach its ears, being himself a member of the Text-Book Committee, may not like any unfavourable remarks regarding the Committee coming to the notice of Government. The suspicion is not quite unfounded. Sometime ago the *Bangabási* brought some charges against Rai Radhikaprāsanna Mukharjee Bahadur, as Secretary of the Text-Book Committee, but no enquiry seems to have been made into them by Government. Public opinion on this point is that the charges were not brought to the notice of Government by the Bengali Translator. It must also be noted in this connection that a son of Rai Radhikaprāsanna Mukharjee



Bahadur was in the office of the Bengali Translator when the *Bangabási's* charges were published. It would have been impossible to entertain suspicions of this kind if the vernacular press had been supplied with the Bengali Translator's report on Native Papers.

19. The same paper has the following:—

Schoolboy morality.

It was shown in a previous issue of this paper (see Report on Native Papers for week ending the 24th May, paragraph 19) how the students of the Hindu College, with all their learning, had their morals corrupted by the example of their professor. But immoral professors are not wanting in the present day too. If Government makes an enquiry, it will find that there are rumours afloat against the moral character of many high officials in the Education Department. It will not matter much if these rumours prove to be unfounded, for the point of importance in connection with the officers of the Education Department is that, like Cæsar's wife, they should be above suspicion itself. The veriest shadow of suspicion against their moral purity must be fatal to the moral welfare of their pupils. It is not necessary, however, that Government should pry into the private character of all its servants. It will be enough if it institutes enquiries in the case of those only whose character is openly impeached by the public. If Government does not adopt this course, any improvement of schoolboy morality must be regarded as an impossibility. As things now stand, the Government Resolution on the improvement of schoolboy morality excites only laughter. People now think that the Christian Government of India has forgotten the very existence of the Tenth Commandment, or it would not have retained in its service men who are openly enticing away other men's wives and daughters. It has made rules for punishing its insolvent servants with dismissal, but it has made no rule under which the man who commits adultery and thereby tarnishes the reputation of a respectable family, can be punished. It seems that adultery is no offence in the eye of the Government, although it looks upon indebtedness as an offence which should be punished with instant dismissal.

SANJIVANI.  
June 7th, 1890.

20. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 8th June, heartily thanks the members of the Central Text-Book Committee for excluding Mr. R. C. Dutt's 'History of India' from the

DACCA PRAKASH  
June 8th, 1890.

list of text-books. It is hoped that now that the attention of Hindu society has been drawn to the matter, it will bring to the notice of the Committee all books containing anti-Hindu teaching, with a view to their rejection from the list of text-books, and thus help Government in keeping its promise of religious neutrality. Some of the vernacular newspapers say that, as there are lots of books containing anti-Hindu teaching, the singling out of Mr. R. C. Dutt's book for condemnation means that the agitation proceeds from interested motives. But there is in fact no force in this argument. The *Barisal Dharmasabha* and those vernacular newspapers which objected to Mr. Dutt's book, did so because their attention happened to be drawn to the objectionable matter contained in it. And so, when similar matter in other books will be brought to their notice, those other books will receive similar treatment at their hands. It is not possible to find out the faults of a large number of books at one and the same time, and so there has been no impropriety in selecting only one book for criticism.

21. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 10th June, has learnt that the Tagore Law Lectures are now very

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
June 10th, 1890.

The Tagore Law Lectures.

thinly attended, and is of opinion that this is due to bad selection of subjects. The writer knows that, when the subjects were taken from the Hindu law, these lectures were largely attended. The matter deserves to be enquired into.



(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

AHMADI,  
May 28th, 1890.

The cattle pounds.

22. The *Ahmadi*, of the 28th May, quotes an article from the *Hitakari* newspaper, which

is to the following effect :—

Bengal abounds in cattle pounds, where the poor dumb creatures are detained for no other offence than that of nibbling for very hunger at a mouthful of grass or corn in some one's field. Ill-treated as these animals are by their owners, they receive worse treatment in the pounds. Government makes a good income by these pounds, but does not spend a cowrie for the comfort of the animals that are detained there. Steeped in dung, the poor creatures have to pass days and nights together without food and without shelter of any kind. Does it not behove the authorities to look a little more closely into the internal working of these pounds?

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
June 3rd, 1890.

23. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 3rd June, says that the village Bagnapara in the sub-division of Culna, Burdwan district, is in a grossly insanitary condition. The roads within the village are very narrow and filled with all sorts of refuse matter. There are also overcrowding and want of accommodation in the respectable quarter of the village. This state of things can be put an end to only by establishing a third class municipality in the village. The Sub-divisional officer of Culna and the Magistrate of Burdwan are asked to personally visit the village with the object of ascertaining its insanitary condition.

SAKTI,  
June 3rd, 1890.

District Boards.

24. The *Sakti*, of the 3rd June, writes to the following effect :—

The District Boards are composed of two sets of members,—the elected representatives of the people, and the members nominated by Government. The duty of the elected members should seem to be to look after the interests of the people in particular. But their selfishness stands in the way of their performing their duties properly. The road cess being the chief source of a Board's income, the elected members seem to consider the making and repairing of roads their only duty, and so unnecessary roads are every year constructed at great expense, which benefit only the residents of a certain village here or of a certain village there, and which are at the same time made so perfunctorily as never to remain in a good condition for upwards of a year. Any one having some influence with an elected member can get a road constructed near his own house or in his own village.

As regards the nominated members, they openly declare themselves against the people's interests. Any measure proposed for the good of the public is sure to meet with opposition at their hands. These men seem to think that they have been appointed by Government simply for the purpose of guarding Government's own interests as against interests of the people. And the affairs of the people being entrusted to these two sets of men are found to be in a hopeless condition.

To take the case of the Dacca District Board. That Board is not so bad as the Mymensingh District Board. Still beyond the establishment of the steam-ferry between Naraingunge and Munshigunge and the re-excavation of the Taltola khal, no other work of a permanent character has up to the present been done by the Dacca Board. The Dacca-Shivalaya road, which was approaching completion under the Road Cess Committee, has been left by the Dacca Board almost in the same incomplete condition in which that Road Cess Committee left it. Seeing the importance of this road as the connecting link between Eastern and Western Bengal, the Road Cess Committee undertook its construction at a great cost, but the District Board, the avowed representative of the people, has neglected its completion. The Board is never slow in squandering people's money in a thousand and



one works of an unimportant nature, but it will never undertake any important work of a costly nature. The nominated members are the chief opponents of costly work, because they are against the Board's contracting loans lest loans should entail loss on their patron, the Government.

25. The *Samaya*, of the 6th June, says that a leper has opened a shop in front of its office and sells things himself. The municipality should look to the matter.

SAMAYA,  
June 6th, 1890.

A leprous shop-keeper in Calcutta.

26. The *Som Prakash*, of the 9th June, complains of the imperfect supervision exercised by the Food Inspectors of the Calcutta Municipality over food articles exposed in the shops and bazars of Calcutta, and asks the Municipal authorities to increase the number of these Inspectors and to transfer them frequently from one ward to another. Unless this is done the quality of the articles of food sold in Calcutta will not improve.

SOM PRAKASH,  
June 9th, 1890.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

27. The *Ahmadi*, of the 28th May, is of opinion that the Government order legalising the payment of rent by money-order will only serve to widen the breach that has been already created by the Tenancy Act between the zemindar and the ryot. The new system may suit those places in the Lower Provinces where the practice of making annual settlements with the ryot does not exist, but in the Dacca Division, where that practice prevails, the payment of rent by money-order will only serve to complicate matters. It will also deprive landholders of those *mathots* which, though not included in the rent, have yet come to be looked upon as legal payments. For, as the ryot will have it in his power to remit to his landlord whatever sum he pleases, he will never pay *mathots* or meet his landlord to settle his accounts with him. The landholders and tenure-holders, on the other hand, will try to harass the ryots by complicating their accounts. It is clear, therefore, that the system will not benefit either zemindar or ryot within the Dacca Division.

AHMADI,  
May 28th, 1890.

Payment of rent by postal money-order.

(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.

28. The *Sahachar*, of the 4th June, complains of the absence of *pani pandes* at Baliganj, Dhakur, Jadavpur, Gariya, Sonarpur, Baripur, Mogra and other stations on the Southern Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. There are well paid inspectors who are supposed to look after the supply of water to passengers; but as they do not do their duty, they should be dismissed, and a servant for supplying water to the passengers should be kept at each station.

SAHACHAR,  
June 4th, 1890.

29. There being no wooden roofing under the corrugated iron roofs of the goods godowns in the Sealdah Railway Station, the clerks who have to work in those godowns in the hot season are put to very great inconvenience. Wooden roofing should be therefore constructed in those godowns.

SAHACHAR.

30. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 8th June, has learnt from a reliable source that the clerk of the steamer station Hanserkandi between Narayangunge and Goalundo is in the habit of levying unauthorised and extra charges on passengers. As tickets are not sold until it is very nearly time for the steamer to start, the passengers get no time to complain of his extortions.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
June 8th, 1890.

The clerk of the Hanserkandi Steamer Station on the Goalundo-Narayangunge line.



(h)—General.

**SAKTI,**  
June 3rd, 1890.

31. The *Sakti*, of the 3rd June, says that village postmen are already a poorly-paid and overworked class, and Government has now issued a circular withholding even the monsoon charges that were paid to them in the rainy season. The village postmen are now ordered to travel in the rainy season either in their own boats, or, where they keep no boats of their own, in other people's boats free of charge; and it is also suggested that in the rainy season they may not deliver letters as often as they do in the summer or in the winter. The circular will not, it is clear, affect the postmen at all; it will only inconvenience the public, who will not get their letters punctually. In its desire to increase its postal income, Government should not have been so blind to the convenience of the public. The public should at once enter a strong protest against the action of Government. It is also to be hoped that the Deputy Postmaster-General, Mr. Groves, will think before he takes any decisive step in the matter.

**SAKTI.**

32. The same paper says that the action of the Bengal Government in ordering the levy of a fee of eight annas on every application that may be made to a District or a Deputy Magistrate for employment resembles that of the favourite fouzdar of an ancient Badshah whose memory has been preserved in legend. The fouzdar was, for want of a better employment, appointed by the Badshah to count the number of waves in a river. But even in doing this, the fouzdar found means to increase his master's revenue by imposing a tax on every boat that, in passing up or down the stream, broke the waves and thereby interfered with his duty of counting their number. The Bengal Government is too shrewd not to see that in a country where people are so anxious to enter the public service, a fee like the one which has been directed to be levied would be a good source of income to Government.

**BEHAR BANDHU,**  
June 3rd, 1890.

33. The *Behar Bandhu*, of the 3rd June, complains of the injustice of levying the income-tax on the interest on Government securities, not amounting to Rs. 500, where the annual income of the holder of the securities is less than Rs. 500.

**HINDU RANJIK,**  
June 4th, 1890.

34. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 4th June, says that the transfer of Char Maricha Dear from the jurisdiction of the Rajshahye district to that of the Nuddea district will for certain cause great inconvenience to the public, but it is not clear of what convenience it will be to the administration.

**SUDHAKAR,**  
June 6th, 1890.

35. The *Sudhakar*, of the 6th June, has learnt from a correspondent that the head clerk of Moulvi Shiyat Ali, Sub-Deputy Collector in charge of the Haridaspore sub-division of the Faridpore district, having been in the habit of taking bribes from people coming to register deeds, the Sub-Divisional Officer has, with the view of stopping the evil, now taken upon himself the work of taking documents for registration. This together with his other duties has made the business of his office so heavy for him that he has to work from seven in the morning to seven in the evening, which certainly involves a severe strain on his energies. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, to lighten his work, and that can be easily done by removing the present head-clerk and putting a trustworthy man in his place. It is to be hoped that the Deputy Registrar will consider favourably this prayer of the public.

**DACCA GAZETTE,**  
June 9th, 1890.

36. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 9th June, says that the graduates of Sylhet have petitioned the Government for affording them special facilities for entering the public service of that Province, and it is

The Sylhet graduates' petition to the Assam Government.



not unlikely, considering the signs of the time, that Government will accede to their prayer. It is within every man's memory how strongly the people of Sylhet protested against the inclusion of their district in Assam. And now that they find competition with Bengali youths very hard, they call themselves people of Assam and claim exclusive privileges, forgetting that they once considered it beneath their dignity to be classed as one people with the Nagas and Kukis. But how would the people of Sylhet like the Assam Government taking them at their word and abolishing the Bengali language from their schools and putting Assamese in its place? The *Paridarshak* regrets the appointment of an Eastern Bengal graduate to a post in the Assam Comptroller-General's Office (see Report on Native Papers for week ending the 14th June, paragraph 55). But the *Paridarshak* ought to know that goods bearing the same mark may not always be of the same quality, and it should accordingly allow the Assam Government to make its choice of goods.

### III.—LEGISLATIVE.

37. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 3rd June, refers to Babu Surendra Nath Banerji's agitation in England in favour of the elective principle, and observes as follows:—

BURDWAN SANJIVANI  
June 3rd, 1890.

The elective system in the Legislative Councils.

It is doubtful whether or not the concession of the right for which Babu Surendra Nath and his party are fighting will prove of any real benefit to the people of this country. The writer is not opposed to the elective system; he thinks that where good men exist, that system will bring them to the front. But he has doubts whether electors—possessing the necessary amount of knowledge, intelligence, independence, and other qualities—are available in this country. The working of the elective system in the Municipalities and the District Boards has not proved satisfactory. The voters who return members for those bodies do not discharge their duty conscientiously and often allow themselves to be influenced by recommendation, flattery, bribes, and even threats. It is, therefore, the easiest thing for a man, who can do a little canvassing, to get himself elected. Besides, under the present system, all votes are of equal value, so that, so far as voting is concerned, the highest and the lowest are on the same footing. The right of voting has also been conferred on men who do not deserve to possess that right. But these drawbacks notwithstanding, the Municipalities and the Boards manage to get on somehow, because they are all small bodies and because there are in all of them a few efficient men who do all real work. But the case will become very different when the elective system will be applied to the Legislative Councils. There is not the least doubt that, if the elective principle is introduced into these Councils, the members who will be nominated to them by Government will be exceptionally able men. And to be able to cope with such men, the elected members ought to be men possessed of superior culture and independence. And the question is, will such men be obtained by election? The answer must be—No, if election for the Legislative Councils is conducted on a system similar to that now obtaining in Municipalities and the Boards.

Mr. Cotton, as Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

38. The *Sahachar*, of the 4th June, is glad to learn that Mr. Cotton has been appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

SAHACHAR,  
June 4th, 1890.

39. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 5th June, says that the people of India do not expect their Legislative Councils to be constructed on the model of the British House of Commons. All they want is that they be in some manner represented in the Councils, so that they may have some safeguard for their interests. In the Councils, as at present constituted, there is none to

The Legislative Councils of India.

BHARAT MITRA,  
June 5th, 1890.



look after the interests of the people. And the people, therefore, want the constitution of the Councils to be slightly modified.

# VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AHMADI,  
May 28th, 1890.

40. The *Ahmadi*, of the 28th May, cannot vouch for the truth of the report that Her Majesty is going to abdicate the throne in favour of her eldest son, the Prince of Wales. But the rumoured abdication, if it really takes place, will grieve all Her Majesty's subjects. The world has seen few women so favoured by fortune, and, at the same time, so full of kindness as Queen Victoria.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
June 3rd, 1890.

41. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 3rd June, says that severe scarcity of water is felt year after year in villages situated at a distance of 15 or 16 miles from the town of Culna in the Culna sub-division of the Burdwan district. As the people have no inclination to help themselves in this matter, Government should come to their help.

SAMAYA,  
June 6th, 1890.

42. The *Samaya*, of the 6th June, has heard a rumour that Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, will soon leave for England and Sir John Gorst will take his place. It is hoped that this rumour will prove false. Sir John Gorst as Governor of Madras will be a misfortune to the people of that Presidency. Sir John is an extreme Conservative and a deadly enemy of India, and everybody knows how he fleeced the Nizam during his stay in this country. Under these circumstances it will be very improper to send Sir John to India as Governor of Madras. But if the rumour of his appointment to the Governorship of Madras be correct, the people of Madras should petition Parliament to cancel the appointment.

SURABHI-O-PATAKA,  
June 6th, 1890.

43. The *Surabhi-o-Pataká*, of the 6th June, has learnt from a contemporary that the Government of the place in which it is published is using public money for the purpose of raining the Congress movement. If this be true, then the people must be admitted to be in a very sad plight. If Government conducts itself so arbitrarily towards the people, how can it be possible for the people to remain loyal to it? The writer will be glad to learn that his contemporary's statement is untrue. But if it be true, there ought to be a protest against this action of Government, though it is certain that a protest will do no practical good.

SURABHI-O-PATAKA.

The indigo disputes of Jessore.

44. The same paper has the following on the indigo disputes of Jessore:—

The oppressed ryots of Jessore are telling the local officers to their faces that they are not the "friends of truth," but friends of the indigo-planters, and that they expect no justice from their hands. The writer does not know how far this statement is true, but he has no reason to reject it as entirely false. In 1860 the Bengal Civilians did their best to help the cause of the indigo-planters; but as it is a very difficult thing to falsify truth, they did not succeed in their efforts to prove the innocence of the planters. Dr. Duff and Mr. Long and other missionary gentlemen and some civilians took up the cause of the ryots. Among the civilians who befriended the ryots, there were two who afterwards became Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and there were others who in course of time occupied very high posts, and one of these latter still sits on the Bench of the High Court. If Sir John Peter Grant or Sir Ashley Eden had now been Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and if Mr. Justice Tottenham had been Magistrate of Jessore, the ryots of Jhenidah and Magura would not have fared so ill as they are doing. The indigo riots of 1860 have proved two things conclusively—(1) that the indigo-planters are not gods; and (2) that the local officers are the friends of



the indigo-planters. But the writer does not of course mean to say that because the indigo-planters oppressed the ryots thirty years ago they must be still oppressing them, or that because the officers of Government helped the indigo-planters thirty years ago, they must be helping them still. What he means to say is that when the same charge of oppressing ryots has been again brought against the planters, they ought not to be allowed to escape easily. The ryots say that the planters are oppressing them, and that the officers of Government are showing partiality to the planters. These two are grave accusations, and why are they not being enquired into?

45. The same paper has an article headed "Even the small have power," describing the revolt of the Gauls of Auvergne under the Roman Empire. The

"Even the small have power."

motives which led Vercingetorix to throw off the Roman yoke and his subsequent achievements are thus described:—

"The downtrodden condition of his country and countrymen used to cause him intense mental suffering. A handful of Romans from a distant country are behaving arbitrarily towards thousands of his countrymen, who consider their life, property and honour imperilled for their sake. All posts under Government are monopolised by them. They are absolute lords of the country, while the people to whom the country, the land and its wealth belong are nobodies. The people are like sojourners in their own country, and are kept out of the wealth which is their own. These thoughts in the hero's mind used to agitate him very much. To-day he has got an opportunity of avenging his wrongs, and can a heroic heart like his let the opportunity go by?

The news of the glowing enthusiasm, the unbounded and unconquerable courage, and the extraordinary patriotism of Vercingetorix soon spread amongst the neighbouring tribes, who joined his standard in crowds, and resolved to take up arms against the enemy of their nation. Life was infused, as if by some unseen goddess or by virtue of some revivifying *mantra*, into the mass of skeletons that then inhabited Gaul. It was like the revolution of a Yuga accomplished within a month. The news of this lamentable revolt and slaughter soon reached Rome. And then Imperial Rome had her eye of knowledge opened, and she learnt the truth that 'Even the small have power.' Even grass and straw, when made into a rope, will be strong enough to keep in check the elephant that has run mad."

46. The *Sudhakar*, of the 6th June, says that the oppressions of the indigo-planters are daily increasing. The

Government and the Jessore ryots.

planters, aided by the troops of Government, are devastating the village of Benodepore. Government is acting very unwisely in thus losing the confidence of its subjects for the sake of benefiting a handful of foreigners. All this bodes no good to British rule in India. And this lawlessness is all the more shocking because it prevails during the administration of Sir Steuart Bayley. It is surprising that the wailings of the poor helpless ryots and of their wives and children have as yet failed to move His Honour's heart.

"Yes, you English people! it has pleased God to grant you the sovereignty of India, but is it proper, therefore, that you should trample under your feet the people of India as if they were so many beasts? Are you wholly devoid of mercy? Only direct your attention to the example of your Saviour, and say if you can have the heart to oppress your fellowmen. Withdraw your hand of oppression and cease to blacken your white complexion and to tarnish the glory of your Christian religion. You, the English nation! do you not see what a stigma it will be on your name to oppress your Indian subjects so brutally? Do you direct your attention only once to the meek, but cruelly oppressed, ryots of Jessore, and save them from the hands of their oppressors."

SURABHI-O-PATAKA,  
June 6th, 1890.

SUDHAKAR,  
June 6th, 1890.



SANJIVANI,  
June 7th, 1890.

47. The *Sanjivani*, of the 7th June, cannot say how far the report is true that Government has desisted from taking any active steps in behalf of the Jessore ryots on being assured by the merchant community of Calcutta that the opposition of the ryots was not spontaneous, but was the result of an instigation by a few selfish men who wanted in this way to ruin the indigo business, and that the interference of Government would, instead of doing good, produce much mischief, and that Government has accordingly taken no action in the matter besides advising the planters to dismiss certain of their employés, native and European. The writer only knows this much that there is a rumour in Calcutta that Sir Alexander Wilson is exercising great influence at Belvedere, and that Sir Steuart Bayley himself has yielded to the charm of his power. The writer regrets to hear such reports against the Lieutenant-Governor, and says that Government has itself given occasion for such reports by not giving a prompt reply to the petition of the ryots.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
June 8th, 1890.

48. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 8th June, says that in the matter of the curtailment of the Durga Puja holidays the Government has consulted the wishes not of the 20 crores of its Hindu subjects, but of a few Europeans. It seems from this that Government will gradually behave towards its Hindu subjects in a manner which will make them feel that it is a Christian Government.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
June 11th, 1890.

49. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 11th June, says that the order of the Magistrate of Patna prohibiting the drawing of the car of the god Jagannath at Phulbari in Patna, though it may not be illegal, is opposed to justice. The ceremony has been performed at Phulbari from time immemorial, and to stop it now at the instance of a few Mahomedans would be doing a gross injustice to the Hindu community. The Magistrate can easily prevent breaches of the peace by issuing strict injunctions to the Hindus to stop music when passing before the Mahomedan mosque, which is a very recent structure, and equally strict injunctions to the Mahomedans not to interrupt the Hindu processions in any way. And the Magistrate can take the further precaution of being himself present at the drawing of the car to see that his orders are complied with. To prohibit to the Hindus the observance of their religious ceremonies from a fear of the Mahomedans resenting and opposing the same and for that purpose causing a breach of the public peace does not speak well for British rule in India.

The High Court has declined to interfere, but it is to be hoped that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will decide the matter impartially.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

SAMVADVAHIKA,  
May 22nd, 1890.

50. The *Samvādvāhikā*, of the 22nd May, is sorry to notice the spread of influenza in the town of Balasore.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
May 21st, 1890.

51. Adverting to the Resolution of Government on the subject of the submission of applications by candidates for employment on stamped paper. *Uriya and Navasamvād*, of the 21st May, and the *Dipaka*, of the 24th May, remark that Government should not inconvenience the public for a paltry sum in the shape of income from the sale of stamps.

52. The Indian Councils Bill, which is now in the British Parliament, is engaging the attention of almost all the native papers of Orissa.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD

53. The *Uriya and Navasamvād*, of the 21st May and the *Dipaka* and the *Utkaldīpikā*, of the 24th May, advocate the introduction of the principle of election into the Indian Councils Bill.



the provisions of that Bill. The *Utkaldipiká* does not quite approve of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill, and advises that an intermediate course between those indicated by the above two Bills ought to be adopted.

54. The *Utkaldipiká*, of the 24th May, is sorry to find that that portion of the Cuttack-Pooree Road which lies between Telingapentha and Pipli is infested with thieves and robbers. It gives specific instances of highway robbery, and requests the local authorities to put a stop to such an insecure state of things, especially as a large number of pilgrims pass by that road almost every day.

UTKALDIPIKÁ,  
May 24th, 1890.

Highway robbery between Telingapentha and Pipli in the Cuttack-Pooree Road.

#### ASSAM PAPERS.

55. Referring to the appointment of an Eastern Bengal graduate to a post in the Assam Comptroller-General's office on a salary of Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 120 per month, the *Paridarshak*, of the

PARIDARSHAK,  
June 2nd, 1890.

Employment of a non-Assamese in the public service in Assam.

2nd June, says that, considering that there are plenty of graduates in Assam itself, the Assam Government should have invited the latter by an advertisement in the *Assam Gazette* to apply for the post. This whimsical conduct of the Assam Government in appointing non-Assamese people in the local public service, disregarding the claims of the Assamese graduates, is quite inexplicable. Whoever ventures to point out to the Assam Government the inadvisability of such a course only incurs its displeasure. To rouse the Local Government to a sense of justice in this matter will, therefore, be impossible, unless the Supreme Government takes the matter in its own hand.

56. The same paper says that the results of the Assam schools at this year's Entrance Examination are very hopeful.

PARIDARSHAK.

The Assam schools at the last Entrance Examination.

The common opinion is that the examination was unusually well conducted. The vagaries in the last two years' examinations did great injury to the Sylhet Institution, which, however, has been made amends for by this year's result.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 14th June 1890.



